The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1859. NUMBER 152.

Republican National Convention.

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the ensuing election.

The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the principles which shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present administration, to federal corruption and usurpation, to the extension of slavery into the territories, to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into all the territories of the United States, to the opening of the African Slave trade, to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Constitution recently adopted by its people, of restoring the federal administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party, to resist the majority principle as established in this government, even at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District, and four delegates at large, to the Convention, viz:

EDWIN D. MORGAN, New York, President.
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Maine.
GEO. G. FOGG, New Hampshire.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont.
JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Pennsylvania.
GEORGE HARRIS, Maryland.
ALFRED CALDWELL, Virginia.
THOMAS F. MARSHALL, Kentucky.
JAMES RITCHIE, Ohio.
NORMAN B. JUDD, Illinois.
JACOB M. HOWARD, Michigan.
JOHN H. TWEEDY, Wisconsin.
ALEXANDER H. WILLIS, Minnesota.
ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa.
ASA B. ROBINSON, Oregon.
MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas.
LEWIS WALLACE, Indiana.
WM. A. CHASE, Rhode Island.

PLEDGES TO BE REDEEMED.

The member of the National Republican Committee, from Illinois—Hon. N. B. Judd—for the purpose of securing the holding of the National Convention in this city, made certain pledges, which, we doubt not, the people of Chicago will be glad to carry out. He promised that the members of the Convention and all outsiders of the Republican faith, should have a hospitable reception, and that, if hotel accommodations should prove to be insufficient for feeding and lodging the large crowd called together by the nomination of the next President, private hospitality should make up all that the hotels may be unable to do; that a hall for deliberation should be furnished free; and that in every possible way the pleasure of the members of the Convention should be carefully cared for. Upon these representations, the resolution to make Chicago the place of meeting was carried by a majority of one vote; and now our city leaders must be prepared to prove that Mr. Judd spoke by the card when he praised their liberality in all matters of public concern.

The principal competitor for the honor which Chicago has won, was St. Louis. Industrious and Wheeling were early ruled out in consequence of the real or supposed lack of hotels for the thousands whom the Convention will call together. That Chicago was selected in preference to St. Louis, is due to Mr. Judd's representations and zealous efforts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—11 P. M.

This has been the brightest day since the meeting of Congress. It opened auspiciously and ended brilliantly for the Republican side. The Division party got terribly worsted, and when the day closed they were routed, discouraged and demoralized. A few more such days and the Republicans will elect their Speaker and the other officers of the House. The Americans have given the Democrats the "mitten," the courtship is broken off, and the suitor has been informed that he need not come again, as his attentions are not agreeable—or his professions of love reciprocated.

When the House adjourned last night, a furious war was being waged between the Americans and Democrats. It was not "love pats," but a regular tongue lashing on each side. The House adjourned before the affair was ended. This morning, Anderson (Am.) of Ky. got the floor, and proceeded to wade into Burnett (Dem.) of the same State. He said he would never support a Disunionist for Speaker; appeals for a united South were dangerous to that section; and the worst enemies the South had were those who sought to force all its people into one party and array them against the North, in a sectional crusade. The safety of slavery depended on the forbearance of the South, and so long as there were two parties in the South there would be two parties in the North, and the Constitutional rights of the South would be respected. The State of Kentucky would not regard the election of a Republican President, and the ejection of the servile Democratic office holders from their places, either a national calamity or a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union.

Burnett's reply was clumsy, and got him and his party into an awkward predicament. He said that the Democrats were willing to vote for an American to beat Sherman, but he had no assurances that the Americans desired it. Harris, of Maryland, inquired why the Democrats did not support Gilmer the other day, who received 86 votes, and when it was seriously within their reach to have elected him, he being a conservative National man, a large slave holder and a Southerner! Burnett replied that, had his party done so, the Republicans who voted for Gilmer would have changed their ballots back to Sherman; and further, that Gilmer immediately got up and withdrew his name, putting it out of the power of the Democrats to support him. Joy, Morris, Campbell and Pennington, who had voted for Gilmer, arose and stated that they voted in good faith and could do it again on the next ballot, and dared the Democrats to meet them at Gilmer and organize the House immediately. A score of Democrats cheered "We don't believe you dare do it; let us see you; we challenge you to vote for him." There was quite a scene for a few minutes. Harris put Mr. Gilmer again in nomination. "Call the roll, call the roll," was shouted from all sides. Amid intense excitement and painful suspense the Clerk commenced calling the names. The people in the galleries held their breath. The reporters laid down their pens. The Democrats gathered hurriedly into knots; the gesticulations kind checking and scowling told plainly that they dare not take up the glove thrown down to them. The results figured to their seats as the roll proceeded—James Campbell of Pa. answered "Gilmer"; John Covode, Ditto, Junkin, Ditto; Jay Morris, Ditto; Pennington, Ditto; and so on through the whole fourteen Republican names who voted for Gilmer last week. When the roll was finished it was found that merely two Democrats, and both of them from the North, had voted for Gilmer. The Americans triumphantly asked the five-esters, "Where now is your democracy, your nationality, your anxiety to beat the Black Republicans?"

Mr. Keitt of South Carolina got the floor and delivered the most pathetic valediction to Americans and Republicans Democrats to unite with the Democracy and put down the common enemy." Some said he shed tears. He proclaimed himself to be a conservative man (laughter) a man of National sentiments (great merriment.) He said "this country was divided into two great parties—the Republican and the Opposition! The Republicans were an immense organization, strong as iron and solid as granite. They had a set of fixed, unalterable principles which they were resolved to carry into effect. All other men must form an organization to put them down. There is no longer a Democratic party, or an American party, or a Whig party—the whole country is divided into Republicans and those opposed to them! We differ among ourselves on minor matters; but we or all come together and overthrow this terrible Republican party. I beseech you, my brethren, to harmonize now and let us lock shields to beat this great and dangerous party." But Mr. Keitt met with as poor success as when he tried his persuasive powers on Mr. Grow and got knocked into the middle of the following week.

Another ballot was then taken to test the effect of Keitt's speech, as follows: Republicans, 105; Opposition, 82; American, 23; and a score of scattering. Morris of Illinois, bolted Millson and voted for J. E. Davis, as did several other Northern Democrats. It begins to look as if some of the Doughfaces were getting more dissatisfied than their stomachs would hold.

Gov. Winston, of North Carolina, offered a resolution that the House adjourn until the 9th of January, and backed it up with a short speech. This brought Mr. Grow to his feet. He held the floor for about twenty minutes, and poured a stream of molten lava upon the heads of the disorganizers, that burned them from head to heel. "You want to enjoy your holiday sports, while the public creditors of the Government are being bankrupted for want of their honest dues. The faith of the nation is pledged to pay these men what it justly owes them; you have kept this House disorganized for three weeks, while thousands of public creditors are suffering, and many of them on the brink of financial ruin. And now you propose to run off home like a pack of school boys to your holiday amusements! A precious set of legislators you are. The country is profoundly obliged to you. This body was hardly called to order on the first day of the session when you thrust the negro question upon it. Your protest was a pamphlet of 112 pages, written by a Southern man, and addressed exclusively to Southern men. You pretend that it is a dangerous book. It had lain in obscurity, unheard of and uncared for during eight months, until you took it up and spread its precious weeks advertising it. You have sown it broadcast, over the whole land. There are a thousand copies now read where there was one before you began to whet the public curiosity to see what all the smoke, this blaze and confusion were about. The book will now go into every house, hamlet and cabin in the North and South, and if the effect of this tremendous circulation shall prove baneful to your slave institution, you alone are the cause of the mischief, and on you rests the responsibility. On our side of the House, we have withstood your speech making; we have laboured earnestly and faithfully to effect an early organization, we have patiently borne your vituperations and slanders, you have basely, purposely, maliciously, misrepresented our purposes and principles. The *Congressional Globe* of the last six years, which is in all your hands, contains a record of our true positions and sentiments; but this authoritative exposition you have passed over, and have substituted the vile libels of your proslavery organs, "you have quoted the *Constitution*, the *Statesman*, and the *Enquirer* as your authority! The New York *Herald* has furnished brains for you, furnished words, ideas and slang. Each evening we read its editorials, and each afternoon you rehash them to the House, you give as stale imitations of Bennett, but you fail to reproduce the spice, or juiciness. Your diatribes are below the *Herald's* style of rhetoric, but surpass its untruthfulness and malignity. When the House gets organized we will have a reckoning with you. We will see to our seats to-morrow, shall adjourn. We will not shirk from the severest examination of our political faith; nor will we permit you to shirk from the consequences of the treasonable disunion language you have uttered on this floor, for the past three weeks. Mr. Clerk, I am told, that if relief is not afforded to the mail contractors by the first of January, to whom the Government owes *five millions of dollars*, they will throw up their contracts *en masse* and stop carrying the mails of the nation! How will you like to have that go out before your constituents and the whole country, as one of the effects of slavery agitation which you have forced within these halls, and persist in retaining to the exclusion of needful business, and to the sacrifice of thousands of public creditors, and to the shame and scandal of the nation."

Such was the substance of his remarks, as nearly as I can recollect them. He spoke rapidly and with great emphasis. The fire-eaters crouched before his blows, as he laid the lash upon their guilty and recreant backs. When he closed, a dozen of them sprang to their feet and struggled for the floor, but Farnsworth, who has seated himself in the floor, refused to yield to them. A South American perfectly satisfied with the day's proceedings, and highly pleased with the flagellation Grow gave the fire-eaters, moved to adjourn, which was carried, much to the chagrin and mortification of the Disunionists.

This day's work has done more to bring about an organization than all that had been accomplished during the week. I begin to have some hopes that the House will get into working order before the New Year overtakes it in its disorganized condition. CHICAGO.

The Republicans of Galesburg and the Hon. Wm. Kellogg.

At a meeting of the Republican Association held Monday evening, Dec. 19, 1859, the select committee appointed at a former meeting, consisting of Messrs. A. A. Smith, R. R. Hitchcock, J. W. Spalding, H. M. Hale, J. C. Stevens, E. W. Hazard and O. S. Pitcher, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Horace Greeley has, much to our surprise, astonishment and regret, publicly declared that the Representative in Congress from this District, the Hon. William Kellogg, is but a "fossil Whig, only varnished over with Republicanism sufficient to get into Congress;" and whereas, such a declaration does our Representative great injustice; and whereas, it is calculated, coming as it does from so distinguished a Republican as the Hon. Horace Greeley, to create among the Republican members of the House, as well as the Republican party throughout the States, a distrust in the soundness of the political principles of our Honorable Representative. Therefore,

Resolved, That we entertain an unbroken confidence (founded on fifty years of personal knowledge) in the Republican orthodoxy of the Hon. Wm. Kellogg, and that instead of being a "fossil Whig," we know that he is a living, breathing, pulsating Republican, made of Republican bone and muscle and clothed with Republican blood. That we reaffirm (as we affirmed in 1856) by a majority of twenty-seven hundred votes, our high appreciation of him as a man, as an able politician, and a staunch and whole-souled Republican.

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Galesburg, Illinois, take this occasion to re-affirm our devotion to the Federal Constitution and to the Union of the States.

Resolved, That slavery does not, nor cannot exist in the Territories of the United States without positive enactment; and that there being no such code in the Constitution providing for it, and legislating slavery therein, it legitimately follows that the Territories are free.

Resolved, That such is unmistakable evidence in the history of the Constitution, and in the Constitution itself, that the Founders of this government intended it for a free government without intermixture with the institution of slavery where it then existed, that an attempt on the part to force freedom into that part of the Union where slavery exists, would be an unwarrantable violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and on the other hand, an attempt to force slavery beyond its limits is an unwarrantable upon the rights of the people of the other section, and also a violation of the sim and spirit of this government.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the National Republican Platform as adopted at Philadelphia by our able and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Spalding, it was

Resolved, That the Republican nominees for the 4th Congressional District, the Press and Tribune of Chicago, and the N. Y. Tribune be requested to publish the above proceedings, and that the Secretary send a copy thereof to Judge Kellogg. J. F. DUFF, President.

J. HARVEY WEED, Sec'y.

WISCONSIN R. R. PASS MORTGAGE.—The Beaver Dam *Citizen* of the 23d, publishes the following advertisement:

PASS MORTGAGE TAKE NOTICE.—The next regular meeting of the Farmers' Home League, will be held at R. Hall's, near Rolling Prairie Station, on Thursday, Jan. 5th, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M. J. M. SHERMAN, Sec.

CONGRESS.

The Republican members of the House were successful in preventing an adjournment for the holidays. Another ballot—the 21st—was taken on Saturday evening, on which Mr. Sherman, as before, came within 4 votes of an election. The House, we presume, was in session yesterday; but the telegraph offices of the country being engaged in a big drunk, we are without advices of its action.

The Morgan Journal.

This sterling Republican paper, the office of which was destroyed by fire a short time since, has come out in a new dress, apparently much improved by the disaster. It will hereafter be called the *Jacksonville Journal*. We welcome it once more to our table, and we urge the Republicans of Morgan and the surrounding counties to give it a hearty support.

Sad Suicide.

EZEKIEL GEORGE PAIGE, the originator, and for many years leading editor of the New York *Mercury*, committed suicide on the 4th inst., at San Francisco, California, where he had resided for a number of years. Mr. Paige was the author of "Dow Jr's Sermons," and a "fellow of infinite jest." No man possessed a warmer heart or more open hand, and there will be a host of sincere mourners for his untimely end. A terrible disease which crippled his bodily energies, for many years was probably the principal cause which led to his self destruction.

Fire at Jefferson, Wis—Two Men suffocated.

On Friday morning last, about 9 o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from a small house, in Jefferson, about two miles from Hazel Green—the door was broken open and it was found filled with smoke. After a search, two men named Hocking and Noble, miners by occupation, were found and drawn out to the open air. One of them was entirely dead, and the other gasped only two or three times. There were no female inmates in the house. They were both married men. Bottles were found near the place where the men were, which explains the probable leading cause of their death.—*Galena Advertiser, 24th.*

Supposed Slaver on the Coast of Georgia.

Capt. Hill, of the bark Sarah Ann, loading at St. Marys, says that she was making preparing to board firing off that port, and that a gentleman of St. Marys, who was at Fort Clinch, saw with a spy glass, distinctly, the American armed steam schooner firing into and chasing two schooners—one small, supposed to be a slaver; the other larger, carrying a topsail, supposed to be a tender. The larger one stood off north and east, followed by the steamer, which brought her to in some four or five miles. While boarding and examining her papers, the smaller schooner slipped off to the southward. The steamer was said to have been the Harriet Lane. No long after this affair she went into St. Marys and searched the vessels in that port.—*Savannah Republican, Dec. 14.*

Rescue of the Negro Boy Jim.

The owners of the alleged slave Jim, (who was rescued at Ottawa a few months since,) have commenced a suit against the city for damages. Several of the citizens of Ottawa have been arrested under process from the United States Court, for participating in the rescue. We have heard that a prominent citizen of La Salle has also been arrested on the same charge, but as it is understood that he can prove that he voted the *regular Democratic* ticket at the last municipal election in this city, he will probably be released.—*La Salle Press.*

THE CITY.

GILBERT & SAMPSON still sell the entire furniture of a family declining house-keeping, at 75 Edina Place, this morning, at 9½ o'clock.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.—In the report of the late meeting of the Board of Education will be found given the boundaries of the School Districts in the West Division.

TRINITY CHURCH FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies of Trinity Church will hold a Fair and Festival at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday afternoon and evening, where they will be happy to meet their friends. The Light Guard Band will furnish the music.

SLEIGHING.—The sleighing is wearing thin, and was not very thick at the outset. It has been well employed. A little snow-fall would put matters on an excellent basis for those inclined to the sleighing mania. Yesterday the fast nags were on the river, where the ice gives a splendid track. With the cutters and skaters it was a lively scene.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At the meeting of the church and congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday, Jas. A. Smith, C. G. Wicker, I. H. Burch, J. W. Hooker and Fred. Tuttle were chosen Trustees for the ensuing year. The report of the Treasurer, I. H. Burch, Esq., showed the finances of the church to be in a satisfactory condition.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Rev. Dr. Patterson, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, stated in his Christmas sermon last Sabbath, that during the last year, only nine persons had died which properly belonged to this congregation. Of these one was an infant, five were children, and only three were adults. As this is one of our largest congregations, the facts speak well for the health of the city during the past year.

PLEASANT SURPRISE.—A surprise of the pleasant character was given to Mr. Tillinghast, teacher of music in the public schools, by Santa Claus, on Friday last, of a silver pitch'er and pair of goblets, which the old gentleman left for him at the Sommon School. Mr. Tillinghast has occupied the position of singing teacher in our schools for a period of more than three years, we believe, and with increasing popularity, as this incident shows.

TRINITY CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—This reunion, for which the most ample preparations have been made by the ladies connected with "Old Trinity," takes place this evening at Metropolitan Hall. In addition to other attractions, the Light Guard Band will entertain the company with some of their choicest music. Everything to gratify the palate, and everything to please the eye, will be found in abundance. We are sure every visitor will come away highly gratified.

MERRIMENT AT LABOR—GENEROUS LIBERALITY.—By a generous and timely concert on the part of some of our citizens, Rev. Mr. Collyer, of the Ministry at Large, was on yesterday (Christmas Day) made the almoner of most generous largess to our city poor. At his rooms, No. 69 Randolph street, yesterday, he gave away *twenty-two quarters* of mutton. What an amount of cheer and good feeling was engendered by the act, and how many tables of the poor were rejoiced by the distribution.

REV. N. H. SCHENCK'S FAREWELL DISCOURSE.—Rev. Mr. Schenck, one of the most deservedly and widely popular of our city clergymen, on Sunday night last, delivered his farewell discourse to his late charge, the church and congregation of Trinity, on Madison street. The duties of his Rectorship have been discharged in such a manner, and so thoroughly has he identified himself with whatever tended to literary moral and social improvements here, that an almost universal public regret attends his departure to a new field in Baltimore, whence he has accepted a call to be now to assume.

His text on the above occasion was Phil. iv 1, and the theme was *disfavour*. The circumstances of the change were given, and the farewell of the rector to his late people was full of power and feeling. A very large crowd were present, who attested by their manner to the interest of the occasion. No successor has been named for the vacancy in the Trinity.

THE STEAMSHIP MILWAUKEE ARRIVED.—SEAM THE MCQUEEN BURN.—The Milwaukee ferry boat the Steamship *Milwaukee* has come into our river to go into the dry dock of Messrs. Doolittle & Miller, on the North Branch. The gallant little tug McQueen has fallen a victim to her generous exertions for her big brother craft, and lies sunk at Sturgis & Buckingham's dock, having stove a hole in her hull in breaking a way through the ice at the mouth of the river. She is just even with her deck to the water's edge, and will be got out readily. The *Milwaukee* lies on the north side of the river, below Rush street bridge. From present appearances, it will be no light undertaking to force a way for her a mile and a half up the river, if it be to be done at all, she has now having made very solid. The *Milwaukee* is a noble craft, and we don wonder our neighbors down the lake are proud of her. She will come out in the Spring as good as new.

Inquests.

FORTY ROD WHISKY.—On Sunday last an inquest was held by Coroner James, on the body of Margaret Hogan, a single woman thirty years of age, who died a victim to habits of excessive inebriety. She has led a very vicious life for some years past, and has been lived within the past few years several times for her penchant for masculine dress. Latterly she has been constantly under the influence of whisky. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

A PRESUMPTIVE SUICIDE AT LAST SUCCESSFUL.—Frederick Altzewski, a butcher at No. 363 South Wells street, has been remarkable for nothing more strikingly than his disposition to shuffle off this mortal coil. He has tried cutting his throat. Last year on December 18th he was found black in the face at the end of a bed cord, cut down, and rescued with difficulty.

The sole incentive seems to have been a desire to make his wife unhappy and carry up handsomely his side of the quarrel. On Saturday she wished to go to Christmas, his wouldn't go. She insisted. He resisted. She put on her bonnet and went. He pulled off his boots and went to bed with a cap of cold pison by his side in the shape of lager beer made more than usually poisonous by three ounces of laudanum. Thus by beer he came to his bier, as many a man has done before him.

Mrs. Altzewski came home and found her husband in a bad way. A stomach pump could do nothing and he died. An inquest was held—the verdict might have been died of a domestic "tiff" and a mug of dosed lager.

He leaves two children. The family were not in very narrow circumstances. Nothing seemed wanting but a little better humor on the part of Frederick.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.—The Board of Education have in discussion the introduction of the study of German into our Public Schools.....They had a splendid time at Union Park Hotel last night, at the Festival given by the Ladies of Union Park Baptist Church.....A fine showy horse was paraded through the streets yesterday placarded "This horse is in ——'s Christmas boxes." We hope the animal finds himself comfortable in such close quarters.....The State Teachers Convention meets at Ottawa to-day for a three day's session.....Mrs. Bostwick and her pupils give their Public Soiree at Metropolitan Hall on January 6th.....Blondin and the rope were at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday night but nobody came to see him. His mission here was a failure. That kind of show is for summer-time.....The *Times* is shocked at the leaf of the Union Saving element in the Young Men's Association.....Rev. Dr. Rice lectures in the Commercial College.....Journeys to-morrow evening a Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Hall.....Blondin says he shall walk across the current of Niagara at the brink of the Falls, on stilts next summer. So he assures us personally. "Over the brink of it; picture it think of it," we've no objections. Do it if you think you can, dear Blondin.....The Hotels gave grand Christmas dinners yesterday, and especially on Sunday.....George W. Perkins, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Chicago Sabbath School, on Sunday was to assume the duties of his new post.....The teachers of the Taylor street Mission Sabbath School held their annual sociable at the house of the Superintendent, S. D. Ward, Esq., on Wabash avenue last evening.....Own up, did you ever make an investment that pleased you better than the few shillings you gave for the children's toys for Christmas. Bless their hearts, how merry the little folks were over them. We harden as we grow older. Old Gunnybags would not feel that the joy were some one to present him the Lottery outright, and throw in the Tuilleries, as the cherry on the top of the Nook's ark, and the coach and four of white chargers put in their stockings the other night.

Christmas.

Christmas has come and gone. The interest of a Holiday is diminished whenever it falls on Sunday, leaving a vicarious duty to the Monday following. But yesterday, with its bright, cheerful aspect, the streets filled with dashing turnouts, and places of business generally closed, was Christmas in earnest.

Last evening there were very numerous social gatherings all over the city. Yesterday was a day of good cheer throughout. The markets had been filled for the occasion with an abundance, and at such rates that slender must have been the purse which could not, from the piles of poultry and game, and beef and mutton, have made up a good dinner. Winter prices for provisions have not for years ruled more favorably than now.

One feature of the day, Christmas gained from falling on Sunday, for there were doubtless very few of our churches where the occasion was not more or less strongly recognized, and referred to in the discourse of either morning or evening service. Of course we refer to those denominations in the religious community who accept the Holiday as commemorative of an event of which they do not concede it to be an anniversary. Christmas has taken strong hold of the hearts of the people, and has become entwined with some of the most pleasing associations of home.

A Card.

Lewis Smith, the colored man from Kentucky, who has applied to the churches of Chicago lately for contributions to aid him in the purchase of his four children, out of slavery, in the State of his birth, acknowledges the receipt from various religious societies and individuals of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, for which he takes this opportunity to express his profound thanks. He prays that the generosity of those who have befriended him may be rewarded by the richest temporal and eternal blessings.

MASONIC.—At a regular communication of William B. Warren Lodge, No. 205, of A. F. and A. Mason, held at Masonic Temple, in this city, Saturday evening, Dec. 24th, 1859, the following officers were elected for the ensuing masonic year:—Andrew Mason W. M., Charles Tunnicliff S. W., John Hughes I. W., Harvey Danks Secretary, H. C. Wentworth Treasurer, George M. Ingersoll S. D., John Green I. D., William Green and Sam'l Rowe, Stewards.

We take pleasure also in stating in connection with the above, that Mr. Andrew Mason has made the happy recipient of a very beautiful present, in the shape of a solid gold and heavily wrought Past Master's Jewel, as a token of the estimation with which he is held by the members of said Lodge. Mr. Charles Tunnicliff, in behalf the members, made the presentation in an eloquent manner, which was happily responded to by Mr. Mason. This beautiful and exquisite piece of workmanship will be left at Mr. Campbell's store, No. 81 Clark street, for a few days, where those who take interest in such matters may have the pleasure of inspecting it.

☞ I want some work for a very stout, able working man, who is willing to do any work for living.

Work for another good man in a store, or any lighter task than hard manual labor, as he is not very strong.

A place for a young woman of excellent attainments, where she can teach the children of a family for her board.

Apply to the Minister at Large, 169 Randolph street, up stairs.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1859.

Present—Messrs. Haven, Hoard, Hayes, Bass, Ward, Carpenter, Foster, Sheahan and Moseley.

Absent—Messrs. Newberry, Taft, Higginson, Porter and Sturtevant.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, teachers' certificates were granted to the following applicants: Lizzie M. Snow, Mrs. N. C. Snow, Eva Chamberlin, Mary J. Fletcher, Rebecca Gibson, Julia B. Smith, Hannah Dickinson, Sarah A. Whitehead, Louisa M. Dunning, Sarah J. Scofield, Lizzie M. Rickcords, Ellen M. Sherwin, Laura J. Hallock, Ellen G. Burlingame.

Mr. Bass moved that all candidates, whose standing at the recent examination was as high as *ninety per cent*, be admitted to the High School.

Mr. Moseley moved to insert by substituting *ninety-seven per cent*, for *ninety per cent*.

The yeas and nays being called for the amendment, was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Haven, Moseley, Carter, Carpenter, Dore, Hayes, Ward and Sheahan—8.

Nays—Messrs. Hoard and Bass—2.

The motion, as amended, prevailed, and the standard was fixed at *ninety-seven per cent*.

A petition was presented for a general introduction of German as a branch of study in the public schools in this city, signed by a special committee consisting of Messrs. Hoard, Sheahan and Hayes.

A report was presented by the Superintendent respecting the contamination of water furnished to the public schools in this and other cities.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, the resident and Superintendent were instructed to confer with the Water Commissioners on this subject.

The Superintendent presented a report respecting the case of alleged cruelty in the punishment of a pupil at the Brownschool, exonerating the teacher from blame; and on motion of Mr. Moseley, the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Sheahan, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to place additional heating pipes in the Town School.

On motion of Mr. Dore, the portion of making further use of the Attic in the Dearborn School, was referred to the Committee on that School and the Superintendent, with power to act.

The resignations of the following teachers were received and accepted: Jos. M. Shattuck, Lucy A. Wright, Sarah M. Dickson, Emma J. Steele.

Mr. Hoard, Chairman of a Committee on the new division of districts for the West Division, presented a report recommending the following limits for the Scammon, Washington, Brown, Foster and Skinner School Districts:

SCAMMON SCHOOL.

Bounded north by Prairie street; east by Chicago river; south by Jackson street, and west by Halsted street.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

Beginning at the river on Fifth street, thence by Prairie street to Ann street; thence by Ann street to Fourth street; thence by Fourth street to Noble street; thence by this street to Chicago avenue; thence by Chicago avenue to Milwaukee avenue; thence by Milwaukee avenue to Elston street; thence by Elston street to the river; thence by the river to Fifth street.

BROWN SCHOOL.

Bounded on the west by the city limits from Taylor street to Fourth street; thence by Fourth street to Rucker street; thence by Rucker to Prairie street; thence by Prairie to Elizabeth street; thence by Elizabeth to Madison street; thence by Madison to Laflin street; thence by Laflin to Taylor street; and thence by Taylor to the city limits.

FOSTER SCHOOL.

Beginning at Polk street, on the river; thence following the south branch to the west boundary of the city; thence by the western boundary to Taylor street; thence by Taylor street to Blue Island avenue; thence by Blue Island avenue to Polk street; thence by Polk east to the place of beginning.

SKINNER SCHOOL.

North by the city limits, on the west limits of the city to the North Branch of Chicago river; on the east by to North Branch, Elston street and Milwaukee avenue, to Chicago avenue; on the south by Chicago avenue to Noble street; on the east by Noble street to Fourth street; on the south by Fourth street to the city limits, and on thence by the city limits.

SKINNER SCHOOL.

Beginning on Polk street at the river; thence by Polk street to Blue Island avenue; thence by Blue Island avenue to Taylor street; thence by Taylor to Laflin; thence by Laflin to Madison; thence by Madison to Elizabeth; thence by Elizabeth to Prairie street; thence by Prairie to Halsted; thence by Halsted to Jackson; thence by Jackson to the river; thence by the river to Polk street.

The foregoing report was concurred in.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Moseley, and adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That during the exhausted state of the City Treasury, it is inexpedient to make any additions under other circumstances, would be desirable and proper, that the Committee on School Buildings be instructed to expend all repairs and improvements of the school houses and premises, and that they be authorized to make small repairs at from time to time are of absolute necessity.

On motion of Mr. Dore, and in accordance with an order of the Common Council, Messrs. Haven, Moseley and Foster were appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the school house in the Tenth Ward, recently ordered to be sold by the City, with authority to employ team and to the city, with authority to employ team.

On motion of Mr. Sheahan, Louis Wagner and Hattie L. Davis were appointed janitors of the Brown and evening, where they will be happy to meet their friends. The Light Guard Band will furnish the music.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ The beautiful Dress Hats, Head Dresses, and Bertha Capes, that are so tastefully arranged by Wendzy & Hoskins, are much in demand for holiday gifts. One of their rich cloaks would make a most acceptable gift to any lady. Before completing your purchases of presents examine these articles at 41 and 43 Clark street. de24-3t

A MAN SUDDENLY MADE RICH.—One of our citizens was suddenly made rich a few days since by purchasing a can of Cook's large Baltimore Oysters, at H. Jackson's (late McNasser's) 96 Dearborn street, in which was found a *pearl of priceless value*. Mr. Jackson is now daily receiving these choice Oysters and offers them to the public at 50 cents a can during the Holidays. de23-6t.

☞ Large assortment of Sewing Machines for Christmas and New Years Presents at 64 Lake street. de20-1ja1

☞ These monster Kerosene Lamps which give the light of two gas burners or two Camphene Lamps, at one-fourth of the expense, will be hired out for evening parties, lighting halls, churches, etc., during the holidays. Apply at Lamp and Oil Emporium, 136 Clark st. de15-1t2

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Also Machines for Tailoring and Leather Sewing, at 64 Lake street. See advertisement. de10-1m

☞ The best stock in the city of *Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Musical Instruments, Coral, Enamelled* and other sets, *Fancy Goods*, &c., imported and from our own manufactory and Newark, N. J., suitable for Christmas and New Years presents is at A. H. Miller & Bros., 136 Lake street, corner Clark.

Having made our purchases (personally) within the last ten days our stock is of the latest and most elegant styles. Buyers are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Remember our address corner of Lake and Clark streets. de19 2w

☞ WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE for a Christmas or New Year's Present, a very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a gift as durable as life—an economy of more intrinsic worth to the Lading than its actual cost.

Geo. R. Clarkson, Gen'l Ag't.
de7-4jl 76 and 169 Lake street.

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co's two thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hommer, No. 183 Lake street. no27-1y

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—The associated with their associates, formed the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the first day of December next, are now and holding a large majority of the shares of said Company, viz:

JOINT STOCK COMPANY,

Under the name and style of

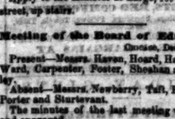
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Express Business in all the States of the Union, and in the Provinces and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company will be ready for business on the second day of January, 1860.

JOHN SUPPLEE, Jr.,
WILLIAM M. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.

New York, Dec. 19, 1859. dec20-30d

CARD.—It having come to our knowledge that Shirts of Inferior Make have been offered for sale as well in Chicago as GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, which were not made at our manufactory, this done on account those not so whose shirts bear our label, viz: "GOLDEN HILL SHIRT MANUFACTORY" sewn on the back of the yoke our trade mark for this shirt, viz:



Any infringement of which will be rigidly prosecuted. We would also note that every Shirt made at our Manufactory, bears the name of our firm, viz: J. F. HAGGIN & CO., 341 Broadway, New York. de20-3m

NOTICE.—As several imitations of our

ARCTUSINE

Have appeared, purchasers will notice that every bottle has the signature of

CAMPBELL, MONTREAL, C. E.

Never buy without the pink wrapper with the name "A. J. Lymans & Co., Montreal."

Purchasers will please ask for

Lyman's Arctusina or Canada Balm's Arcana,

Which may be had at the following places in Chicago:

R. L. Gilbert, 39 West Randolph street corner Canal.
J. H. Reed & Co., 144 Lake street.
J. H. Reed & Co., 100 Dearborn street.
J. H. Reed, 100 Clark street.
J. H. Reed, corner of State and Randolph streets.

A. J. LYMAN & CO.
Montreal, Sept. 14th, 1859. de20-1m 2w

$50,000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security.

At 10 per cent for 3 years.

R. P. DOWNS & SON, Clark st.

SALT PETRE, SALT PETRE—

50,000 lbs Crude

HUTCH & CO.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. E. SCRIVER, Advertising Agent, 93 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this paper and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jul-1y

TO RENT—A very desirable New Cottage of seven apartments, No 119 Peoria street, near Randolph, with hot and cold water. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 128 Washington st. de27-1d2t

CIDER—Send one dollar to A. G. HOPKINS, Batavia, N. Y., and you shall receive a receipt for making Cider equal to any not distillable from genuine apple juice. Costs 25.62 per bbl. de27-4t

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leaves at 11:15 am. and arrives at 4.00 pm. (Sundays excepted.)
Night Express leaves at 11.25 pm., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 6.00 am. (Mondays excepted.)
Accommodation Train leaves at 4.30 pm., arrives at 9.10 am., (Sundays excepted.)
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Agent. dec7

JUST PUBLISHED!
THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR JANUARY, 1860.
COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.
With the number for January, 1860, the ATLANTIC MONTHLY will enter upon its
FIFTH VOLUME,
And the Publishers are happy at present in announcing that the number contains the first chapters of a
NEW ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
The Professor's Story,
Written expressly for its pages, by
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
To be continued in succeeding numbers of the Magazine throughout the year.
CONTENTS:
Contents.—Our Artists in Italy; The Amber Gods; Song of Nature; Remorse; Sylvanus and Sylvan; Through the Fiddle; of St. Peter's; The Experience of Beauty; Abelard; Fillmore; Rob of Rome; Abbé Aimon; About Spirits; The Professor's Story; Annie Allen; Central British America;

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We print to-day in another column of this paper, the "call" of the committee for a National Republican Convention, to be held in this city on the 13th day of June next; and in so doing we cannot but praise the wisdom and patriotism of those by whom it is issued. It is moderate, but sufficiently radical in tone; comprehensive in its invitations, and eminently national in the purposes which it sets forth. We are sure that it must, inasmuch as it propels all delusions which may have been entertained in regard to the aim of the Republican party, be satisfactory to the masses of the opposition, both in the North and South; and that it must compel them to make common cause with us for the overthrow of that power by which the country is now ridden. Indeed we do not know what any man not consumed by fanaticism, in view of the prolonged bitter, and we must say doubtful contest, could wish added to, or subtracted from the objects which it avows. The old line whigs of the slave states might have been better pleased if all reference to the non-extension of slavery into the Territories, and the Dred Scott decision had been omitted; and the most radical class of the North might have found less fault if it had justified interference with slavery in the States. But salt was not framed exclusively for those who have consented to the amendment of the Constitution made by the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, nor for those who look for an instant and unconditional emancipation of the American slave as a consequence of Republican success, we must, exhorting those whom we have designated to abandon their extreme and untenable positions, appeal to the earnest, patriotic union-loving masses, to second this initiatory movement for the inauguration of a great national reform, and for the riddance of the country of that odious dynasty by which it has been impoverished and brought to the verge of ruin.

That the Committee decided to retain the Republican name will be a cause of sincere congratulation among those who assisted in the organization of the party in 1856. The appellation is endeared to them by the glorious campaign of that year, and by subsequent victories and defeats. To have changed or dropped it would have been at once useless and unwise; and we are glad that the Committee resisted the importunities in that behalf, with which they were industriously besieged. If any desire to co-operate in the great work which for the preservation jointly of free institutions and the Union of these States, must be done, the party designation borne by a million of enlightened and patriotic freemen, need be no bar to their endeavor. "Republican" is the name which Jefferson and Madison were not ashamed to bear. Under it we conquer!

ABOUT NEGRO-CATCHING.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a McDonough County Democrat, relative to the recent kidnapping case in that county. We are personally acquainted with the writer, and believe him to be sincere in the desire which he expresses to ascertain what is his duty under the law; and as his letter is couched in respectful terms, we give it the attention to which that circumstance entitles it. Were our correspondent a regular, instead of an occasional reader of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, he would not now be under the necessity of asking us for the law and the decisions of the courts bearing upon the subject. We have heretofore had occasion to make repeated reference to these, as our readers can testify; and our apology to them for again occupying our columns with this subject, is that we write for a Democrat desirous of information which he has never yet obtained and never will obtain from the papers of his own party.

The sole authority for the capture and return of fugitive slaves is found in the following provision of the Federal Constitution: "No "person held to service or labor in one State "under the laws thereof, escaping into ano- "ther, shall, in consequence of any law or "regulation therein, be discharged from such "service or labor, but shall be delivered up "on claim of the party to whom such service "or labor may be due." In 1793, and again in 1850, Congress prescribed the mode by which the master may retake and remove his slave found in another State. Subsequent to the enactment of 1793, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (16 Peters, 539) decided that "the power to provide a remedy for this *right is vested exclusively in Congress*;" and that the legislation of Congress must not only supersede all State legislation on the subject, but "by *just* and *irresistible* implication *prohibits it*;" and that "all laws passed by the States *to effect* it are *ipso facto* void." In the case of Jones vs. Van Zandt, the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest tribunal of the land, a fugitive slave not be arrested and returned to the state from whence he escaped, only by virtue of and in accordance with the provisions of the fugitive slave law. There are certain classes named in this law who are authorized to make arrests under it, viz, United States marshals and their deputies, or such persons as may be duly commissioned for that purpose by the United States Commissioners, or the person claiming the slave, or his agent or attorney duly authorized by power of attorney. The first class are only authorized to make arrests when warrants for that purpose shall have been placed in their hands; the latter may do so with or without process. Outside of these two classes no person is bound, or even authorized, to make an arrest unless duly and legally summoned as a part of the posse comitatus for that purpose.

The Legislature of Illinois, some years ago, enacted a law for the arrest, confinement, or trial or sale of fugitive slaves. The law is embraced in the 5th section of chapter 34 Revised Statutes, approved March 2d, 1845. This law provided that "every black or mulatto person who shall be found in this State, "and not having a certificate of his or his "freedom, shall be deemed a runaway slave or "servant," and is authorized any inhabitant of the State to arrest such person and take him before a magistrate whose duty it was made to commit him to the custody of the Sheriff. The supposed slave was to be advertised a certain length of time, and if no owner appeared, was to be hired out from month to month for one year. Under this law arrests were quite common for many years. In the year 1840 a negro man, named Thornton, was arrested in Sangamon County, on a magistrate's warrant issued under the foregoing law. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for and granted by the Supreme Court of the State. This, for the first time, brought the law in question formally before the Court. (Treat, Caton and Trumbull were then on the bench.) The subject was fully argued, and the opinion of the Court, given by Chief Justice Treat, was clear as to the unconstitutionality of the law, and the negro, Thornton, was discharged. The case of Prigg vs the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was cited as conclusive, and the Court said "The Statute under which the arrest in this "case is made, and under which the detention "is attempted to be justified, is unconstitutional "and void. The whole power is reduced to the "delivery of fugitives from justice, and labor, "who may take refuge in the United States, and "Congress has regulated the manner and form "in which it shall be exercised. The power is "exclusive. *The State Legislature has no co-ordinate* "*to interfere*, and if they do, the act is void." [XI Illinois, 332.]

In 1847 the subject was again brought before the Supreme Court—Scates, Caton and Skinner on the bench—in the case of Rodney vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Judge Skinner, in giving the opinion of the Court, said the Statute "authorizes the "Commissioner of this State to remove negro "slaves, and to hire them within one year, "a sufficient sum to pay the fees, slavery in "the United States, and the laws, has its foundation in the municipal regulations of each "State, which have no extra-territorial operation, and no binding force in another sovereignty. * * The owner, therefore, by "force of the laws of another State, under the "laws of Illinois, has no property in the fugitive, and can here, under State authority, "assert no property in or power over him." Judge Skinner then goes on to state, that the only remedy for the return of escaped slaves is under the fugitive slave law enacted by Congress, and adds the proper form for causes arising under that law is the Federal Courts. XIX. Illinois, 42.

These two cases, together with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case above recited, conclusively establish the following points:

1. The fugitive slave law can only be legally arrested under warrant of the fugitive slave law.

2. That by the provisions of said law only those persons are to be intrusted with its execution who are named therein, and acting under federal warrant.

3. That sec. 5, chapter 34, Revised Statutes of Illinois, the only law of the State which authorizes the arrest, imprisonment and return of fugitive slaves, is unconstitutional and inoperative.

4. That all persons, white or colored, within the jurisdiction of the constitution of Illinois, *are supposed to be free.*

5. That the arrest and imprisonment of supposed fugitive slaves, by any person, whether pretending to act under State authority, or openly acting without authority, is in violation of law; and that the use of our jails for the imprisonment of such supposed fugitives is illegal and unwarranted.

There is not a court in the State of Illinois that will not sustain each of the foregoing propositions. They are in fact, by virtue of the decisions of our Supreme Court, a part of *the law of the State*, and they will be enforced as such whenever a case requiring their application shall come before any of our courts. It is but a few weeks since Judge O'Melveny, of the Salem district, ordered the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave who had been arrested under circumstances precisely similar to those of the McDonough County case; and the party making the arrest was put under $1,000 bonds to answer the charge of kidnapping under the LVIth Section of the statute entitled Criminal Jurisprudence, to which we invite the earnest attention of the McDonough County kidnappers. It is as follows:

"Every person who shall steal, take, or *arrest* any man, woman, or child, whether white, black, or colored, in this State, and carry him or her into another country, State, or Territory, or who shall forcibly take or *arrest* any person or persons whatever, with a design to take him or her out of this state without having established a claim according to the laws of the United States, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of kidnapping. Every person found guilty of kidnapping shall be confined in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year and not more than five years for each person kidnapped or attempted to be kidnapped."

We have now cited the law and the decisions of the courts, as our Democratic friend requested, which establish not only the illegality, but the *criminality* of the kidnapping case in McDonough county. He will please observe, that the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State was given by a Democratic Judge in each of the cases cited—that Judge O'Melveny, of the Salem Circuit Court, who accepted those decisions as a precedent for his own conduct, is likewise a Democrat of good standing—and that the law of the State above quoted, which designates the offence kidnapping, and makes it punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, was also enacted by a Democratic Legislature and approved by a Democratic Governor. If he should still think that we have not sufficient Democratic warrant to characterize the late arrest in his county as a case of kidnapping—that it was an illegal act, and that the jail of the county was put to an unlawful use—let him, the next time any of his political friends engage in what John Logan appropriately calls the "dirty work" of the slaveholders, go before Judge Bailey, and see if his decision does not sustain every position we have taken.

THE LAST STRAW.

Among the crimes against freedom which the Democratic party must meet in the great battle next year, prominent, if not foremost, will be slavery in Nebraska. In the Omaha *Nebraskian* (Democratic organ), of the 21st, we find the following:

> IN THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL, Dec. 20, 1859.
>
> The bill to prohibit slavery in the Territory of Nebraska, was taken up and considered in Committee.
>
> Mr. Little made a speech in favor of the bill, and against the proposition of Mr. Taylor, of Douglas, to amend the territorial act, so as to make it read, "that slavery is not recognized in the territory."
>
> The question was taken on striking out the enacting clause, and the bill was lost by the following vote:
>
> YEAS—Messrs. Collins, Dunn, Little, Miller, Reeves, Scott and Mr. President—5.
>
> NAYS—Messrs. Bennett, Cherry, Dundy, Furnas, Porter and Taylor—6.
>
> So the bill was definitely rejected.
>
> Quite a large crowd had collected in front of the hall of the Council Chamber, to witness the proceedings. Prior to the session of the Council Chamber was literally crowded. Upon the announcement of the result, a portion of the crowd in the gallery, by the clamor and stamping of feet from the lobby, gave manifestation of the delight felt by them.

In an editorial article, under the caption, "Dead as a Smelt," the *Nebraskian* exults over the defeat of the bill as a great Democratic triumph—a most proper designation, and one which will cling to the party and blister like the shirt of Nessus. Very properly, the Chicago *Times* snears down the proposition and regards it "a most unnecessary piece of humbuggery." That was the argument of the Northern Democrats and of the Democrats in the Territorial Legislature, who defeated the measure, notwithstanding the latter admitted the existence of Slavery in Nebraska.

We appreciate the anxiety of the Dubuque *Herald*, the old and influential organ of the Iowa Democracy, lest Bleeding Nebraska be substituted for "Bleeding Kansas" in the campaign next year. Any one not hopelessly depraved in the service of Slavery must have appreciated its earnest appeal to its friends in Nebraska, to pass the bill and have done with it. Never was a proposition offered in better faith, never was an evil more distinctly admitted, never was the remedy more simple and easy of application. Slavery did exist in Nebraska; the Democratic party in the Northwest were a hundred times committed to the policy of sustaining the people of the Territories in deciding themselves of it; the bill it restored no confiscation of property; not even the shadow of harm could have resulted from its enactment. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the effort was "a most unnecessary piece of humbuggery," how easy would it have been for the Democracy to show their sincerity by voting for it, and keeping the advantage that would assuredly follow its adoption, among the people of the North. There is not the semblance of an excuse for the perverse act of which they are guilty. It goes to country as a wanton, deliberate blow at the principle of freedom, undisguised by "popular sovereignty," equal rights, or other subterfuge of whatsoever name. It is an unblushing admitment of the fact that the Democracy love slavery for its own sake. After five years of fearful strife in Congress, the question has been chased into the Territories, and there the principle of man-selling is hugged to their bosoms by the ubiquitous Democracy.

We tell you, gentleman Democrats, this is the last straw on the camel's back. Not even Douglas can carry that load. If he has any strength left it lies in the presumed preference of himself and his friends for freedom instead of slavery, in the abstract. Let it be known and understood that his style of Democracy prefers slavery to freedom, as a naked question, and he cannot carry one State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

[illegible] on a Modern Subject.

Fifty-nine years since, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, an eminent clergyman of New York city, preached a sermon on slavery, the gist of which was that the Constitution was a pro-slavery compact, the power of the Union, who commended it as a correspondence with the author. Two years afterwards the sermon was printed, a grandson of the author has now a new edition of the discourse in press, which will appear immediately. It will be illustrated by notes, which will contain the opinions of distinguished men who were Dr. McLeod's contemporaries, Mr. Jefferson, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Samuel Miller, on the subject. [New York Tribune.

Mr. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., has been re-elected to the office of Secretary of the Board—which is superior to the office of State Superintendent in Illinois. His salary amounts to $3,200 including incidental expenses.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Tomaroa—Caleb Quotem—New Steam Mill—Art in Egypt—Nigger Catching in the Same Locality, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

TAMAROA, Egypt, Dec. 20, 1859.

Tamaroa is of modern invention, its existence dating back but two or three years. It is located in the center of a rich prairie, with a belt of wood completely surrounding and about one mile distant in every direction. Topographically, it is about 220 feet higher than Cairo, and perhaps 20 miles north of that locality. The soil about Tamaroa is equal to any in the State, and under a good state of cultivation. The town has a population of 1,000, a large share of it, I regret to say, of the whisky-drinking persuasion, and, as a matter of course, Democratic, nigger-catching, pro-slavery order politically—though the light of Republican truth is beginning to break in upon their thick darkness, and will eventually, I am quite sure, rule in their hearts and their politics. The business of the town is mostly done by one man, who may be put down as the great original "Caleb Quotem." He is auctioneer, politician, store keeper, dram shop keeper, market man, justice of the peace, poet, and a fierce, pro-slavery Democrat. His name is Joseph Farrell. His hotel is the "Capitol House;" his livery stable is the "Capitol Livery Stable;" his store is the "Capitol Store," his rum shop is the "Capitol Rum Shop," and his poetry is "Capitol poetry." Farrell's store is the largest in Southern Illinois, the building being 120 by 60 feet, two stories high, and completely filled with the most motley consignment ever brought within the walls of one building, including dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, furniture, liquors, bibles, agricultural implements, hats and caps, and a show of game, including venison, rabbits, wild turkeys, wild geese, prairie chickens, quail, etc., which cannot be beaten in Egypt, or any civilized portion of our common country. This game comes from all parts of Egypt, but mostly from Shawneetown and the Wabash valley, and as Farrell has almost a national reputation as a dealer, he is troubled with customers from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and even New Orleans. Prices for the different articles range about as follows:

Venison, body kills, head and horns, ℔ lb	6.04
Rabbits, ℔ doz	6.00
Prairie chickens, ℔ doz	30.00
Turkeys, ℔	6.00
Quail, ℔ doz	0.75

As we have previously intimated, Farrell finds himself sometimes in the poetic humor, and besides Pegasus, with whip and spur. In confirmation of our assertion, we give his last "Ode." It was the result of inspiration produced by the advent of our national birthday, and runs as below. Its originality of conception, elevated tone, and perfect imagery, we think cannot be excelled:

"A ODE" IN HONOR OF FARRELL'S CAPITOL HALL.

JULY 4, 1859.

I've left the scenes of childhood,
Worn on by toiling days;
And now I'm got a eastward,
To the State of Illinois.
My family is growing larger,
So I thought I'd move west,
And go and tell the dark people,
In the State of Illinois,
Way down in Perry County,
Such news as never knew,
If Adam should pass over,
It is that he never got
Half way to the garden
Before he fell in when a boy
And straight tumbled to Eden,
In the year of Illinois,
At St. Louis, from the river,
I had time about the cars,
The iron horse will snort and rear
Up to the end of Egypt,
Where I stopped at Farrell's,
A little further southward
Put on the Rail Road line
A fine commercial city,
In the field of Illinois.

She was built in Adam's time (upon an student day)
I'd tell you what it cost, but I don't know,
Come one, come all! Good health you will enjoy;
Fine air, cheap living, a market at all times.

Before I close, to the young men one word more I would say,
That there are more pretty girls in Egypt who want to be married than in any other part of Illinois.

As an evidence of the immense business operations of Farrell, we would say that on Tuesday last he held an auction sale for the purpose of disposing of the surplus stock, including horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, which had accumulated on his hands in the way of trade during the year, and the aggregate amount of the sale reached the handsome sum of $5,000, and this too in a season of the year when these articles bring the very lowest prices. Farrell is bound to be a rich man, although we are sorry his taste for forty rod red-eye seems to be rather too industriously cultivated.

A NEW STEAM MILL.

Curley & Anderson have just completed, and have now running, a new steam flouring mill here. At present it is only able to supply the surrounding population, but it is the intention of the proprietors to enlarge their operations as in a short time they will be able to ship flour to market.

ART IN EGYPT.

At the Horticultural and Pomological Exhibition on Wednesday, a box of wax flowers, the productive skill of Miss Clara Terrill, of Tamaroa, was brought in for inspection. We are not familiar enough with this branch of art to determine critically the relative merit of her skill, as compared with others, but to our uninitiated orbs, nothing could be more perfect than Miss Terrill's contribution to the exhibition. They needed but the perfume to make the counterfeit presentment of the rose and dahlia perfect. Miss Terrill ought to have a fortune in her taste and skill.

NIGGER CATCHING IN EGYPT.

Nigger catching is played out here. It has proved non-paying—financially, politically and morally. This you know has been the centre of operations by the nigger abductors for the last three months. But their last operations, embracing three different cases, were utter failures, and the business is now abandoned and repudiated by its most active operators. In fact it is very difficult now to find a man who has been engaged in it, at least if you are willing to take his evidence alone for the truth of his statement. You occasionally see a handbill sticking up in some bar-room, regretting the lovers of the Union to "stop and bring back the runaway," but beyond this the evidence of previous or present operations in this line of business is entirely obliterated. As a political operation it has been exceedingly valuable to the Republican party in this section. Many old Whigs, and not a few Democrats, who have witnessed the operations of the biped slave hounds, have become so thoroughly disgusted with the knaves, that they have declared themselves hereafter adherents to Republican principles and Republican men. You may be sure that at the next election, this part of Egypt will manifest its contempt for slavery and its tools, by a much larger Republican vote than was ever before given.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED PHYSIOLOGISTS, Etc.—We accidentally omitted to state, in giving the proceedings of the Pomological and Horticultural Convention, that letters were read from C. B. Overmann of Bloomington, Ormsby Hite of Louisville, Ky., A. Mattinson of Paducah, Ky., John P. Reynolds of Salem, Ill., Thomas G. Allen of Chester, and Wm. H. Howell, of Central City—expressing their interest in the prosperity of the Society, and giving sufficient reasons why they could not be present at this meeting.

Good bye to Egypt. VAN.

The School Lands of Iowa to be Amended.

Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.

DES MOINES, Dec. 16, 1859.

Yesterday the Board of Education passed their first bill after a session of over six weeks. Numerous projects had been freely discussed in Committee of the Whole, and the different plans submitted to a special committee, who finally agreed upon a report to amend the old law in several particulars, as follows:

1. It diminishes the duties of the County Superintendent, and changes his salary to a per diem; requires him to examine teachers and report annually to the Board. He is not required to go among the schools; nor is there any provision for payment of services if he does go. Though still retaining the name of Superintendent, he is under the present law, properly an Examiner and Reporter.

2. As the law stands amended, the directors of the subdistricts have power to levy taxes and build school-houses to suit themselves, when the township Board fails to provide for them to their liking.

3. Some provisions is made to facilitate the children of one district attending the school in another where more convenient, at the option of the directors in the two sub-districts.

As these are the principal changes will appear the aim has been merely to reduce the friction incident to the working of a new system. In this State each township is a school district presided over by a Board of Township Directors. It is their duty to provide suitable school-houses in each sub-district, and to see that schools are maintained during a certain period each year; since penalty of forfeiting the public funds. Much complaint was made on account of the action of these Township Boards. The new arrangement will, it is thought, remove all cause for unpleasantness from that source. Cutting down the salary of County Superintendents is estimated to save the people of the State in taxation $30,000 per annum.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., has been re-elected to the office of Secretary of the Board—which is superior to the office of State Superintendent in Illinois. His salary amounts to $3,200 including incidental expenses.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Schiller's Hundredth Birthday in Berlin and the Grand Celebration of it in the Chief City.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BERLIN, Nov. 16, 1859.

This week I shall be doing the duty of a German correspondent, if I turn from the common topics of letters to the great Schiller festival that has taken place during the past week, which, although celebrated all over the world, I doubt not, where Schiller's name is known, and Schiller's poetry admired, has been celebrated here, in this head city, with a general participation and joy which has, perhaps, nowhere else been equalled. It has lasted here for three days, although the tenth of November, the hundredth birthday of Schiller, was, *par excellence*, the great day. For a month or two past, the readers of the papers have seen in them the note of preparation, and it was known that something grand was on foot. In the midst of all the talk came the proclamation of Count Schwerin the Minister of Police, forbidding the great proposed torch-light procession on the evening of the tenth, in which over five thousand persons would unquestionably have taken part. That awakened considerable warmth of feeling. Count Schwerin is a new man, and there are thousands of Germans who dislike this most watchful eye on the part of the government to prevent the use of their tongues in shouting for Schiller, for fear some few tongues should shout for liberty and the rights of man. But Count Schwerin kept his order good, and no torch-light procession was prepared.

The tenth came in gloriously. The air was a little sharp, but clear and bracing; the streets were dry, and nature had done her most lovely work in helping on the Schiller Feast. For two or three days, everything had been more and more singing of Schiller. On every post the name of Schiller could be seen repeated fifty times; the theatres, concerts, beer-houses—all were full of Schiller. On the morning of the tenth, the Schiller medals and medallions appeared by the thousand, made of brittannia and zinc, and iron and bronze, and silver and plaster, adorning the windows of every fancy goods store and every tobacconist's establishment, and of these there are myriads, for there are more tobacco stores than of any other kind. By nine o'clock the streets were full of people, all setting towards the Gens d'Armes Market—from this day forth to be called the Schiller Place—where, in the presence of the Prussian Government, and the city dignitaries and men of weight and influence, and with at least an hundred thousand of "the people" as spectators, the foundation of a magnificent statue of Schiller is to be placed, which is to cost thirty thousand American dollars. The complete sum, more than one-half has been contributed by the Prince Regent of Prussia and the city government of Berlin, and I doubt not all will be speedily realized. Of course, I will not dwell in detail upon this public laying of the foundation stone of this splendid monument—I will not speak of the speeches and the other things, but I will say that when that immense multitude raised their voices in Schiller's *Ode to Joy*, which every German knows, it was a torrent of sound and melody almost enough to take a man off from his feet. With the laying of this stone the public exercises ceased, and the people dispersed to all kinds of social enjoyments. But we will not follow them; no doubt the beer locals are full, and every place well patronized where good meat and drink are to be got, and yet the streets seem to keep as full as ever all the time. But by and by the darkness set in, and with the darkness began another set of entertainments; and if the people were not in a state of great excitement, they supplied its place well with illuminated windows, and jets of flaming gas, and the city did look beautifully after it all. Meanwhile over the telegraphic wires the word had already been flashed, from Berlin to Schiller's only surviving daughter, that the corner stone of he great Fatherland monument had been laid in Berlin, and doubtless her heart had been made glad by many other like dispatches that day

I went to the Royal Theatre to see what should be there on Schiller's birthday. First the Song of the Bell in simple drama form. Prefaced by a little of Romberg's music—the music so dry in which the bell is cast, directly before your eye as natural as life—the piece itself put into the mouths of old men and young men, matrons and maidens, and the great bell, cording to the sentiment, and the great bell, Concordia, at last drawn up from the mould under the ground into the light of the world and the sunshine. The next piece was Wallenstein's Lager, a play in one act by Schiller; but of that I only saw the first act, the theatre closing at half five, which that was given to run out and all the beautifully illuminated streets of the city took where I went home. I was just in time to witness a Lager will remember, and see the richness of the scenery and the splendor of the costumes. Then the orchestra played the Ancients in Bonhomie's very jolliest and spirited Goethe's epilogue on Schiller; the curtain, which gave the effect of a distant sea view rose, and there appeared the most splendid tableau that I ever saw, representing the apotheosis of Schiller. It was exquisite, but I will not try to describe it, that were vain. This was the evening's celebration at the Royal Theatre, and I have seen all was Schiller—Schiller in some way or other; here tableaux out of Schiller's poems, or dramas out of his life, or Schiller's own pieces,—but Schiller everywhere.

Friday the University had a session in honor of Schiller, of course, and there was a great set of speechifying. In the afternoon the students had a grand dinner in honor of Schiller, and in the evening a great commerse was held in memory of the great bard. William Tell was given at the Opera House, and the cry still went on of Schiller, Schiller, everywhere. So all things show that Schiller is firmly seated in the heart of the German nation. They are hardly prouder of Goethe than of Schiller, but they love Schiller more tenderly than Goethe.

The extremists of the city have been in a cold sweat for some time trying to have this great Schiller Festival put off for a year. Prussia, for fear there would be a rising of the people on the tenth and there are those here who were foolish enough to think Prussia's power nothing was on foot, and would shaw its stand on the Festival day and begin a new Revolution. But the Prince Regent would hear nothing of it, and aided the work on, and it went off well. The result has shown that nothing was rightly to be feared. The whole affair has passed off with more quietness than a similar one in Cincinnati or New York, and people had a good time without a thought of Revolution. Let me say that although nearly all day on the streets and seeing tens of thousands of people I did not see a single case of intoxication, or anything worse than innocent shouting. This would not be so with us, and it is almost incredible that it should be so here.

With Saturday night's grand celebrations at the Opera House and Royal Theatre, this Schiller Festival ended here, and already the reports come in from other places of like celebrations, but them I can not record. You will doubtless see more of them than I shall see otherwise. But probably no where has the whole affair been conducted with the general participation and splendor as here in this great city of Berlin.

MACCABEUS.

The McDonough Kidnapping Case.

MACOMB, ILL., Dec. 24, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your issue of the 22d inst., is an editorial under the head of "Another Case," giving an account of the arrest of a negro man in this county, supposed to be a runaway slave, his confinement in the county jail, and his delivery to a claimant from Missouri. All these acts you say were "illegal," and you call the men who arrested the negro, "kidnappers." Now, I have been told by those who ought to know, and who I think must be well informed on the subject, that the arrest of a negro supposed to be a runaway, and his confinement for safe keeping, until his master can be found, are not only in strict accordance with law, but that to fail to do so is contrary to law, in derogation of the federal constitution, and an act of bad faith toward the slave-holding States. If you are right, and these things are followed, wrong, I will thank you for the proof. I admit that the business of catching a man who is running for *liberty* is repugnant to my feelings, and nothing but a sense of duty could prompt me to do it. If it is not my duty, I will be greatly obliged to you to convince me of the fact; not by appeals to my humanity, for I have considered it in that light, *but by citations of the law and decisions of the Courts* that will sustain your view of the subject. A DEMOCRAT.

Sterling and Rock Island R. R.

The Sterling *Republican* of the 24th, says:

"Messrs. Henry and Leavitt returned home from New York last week. From them we learn that the iron for the above named road has been purchased, and will reach here by the 1st of May next, and that the work of laying it will commence immediately upon its receipt. It will require but two months time, after the iron is received, to put the road in running order; and arrangements have been made for the "rolling stock," so that the iron horse will make his debut upon the road by the 1st of July, A. D. 1860. On the 4th of July, 1860, our citizens celebrated the event of the completion of the G. & C. U. R. R. to this place, and we doubt not, the 4th of July, A. D. 1860 will be celebrated in like manner in honor of the completion of the Sterling and Rock Island Road.

The iron to be furnished by the Bay State Co., of Boston, Mass., and the other half by the firm of Wood, Merrill & Co., of Philadelphia and Johnstown, Pa., the latter firm being interested at the Cambria Works, in Johnstown, Pa., which are carried on by Messrs. W. H. J. & Co. It has been bought upon a credit of 18, 19 and 24 months from the time of delivery. The road will have been in operation 10 months before the first payment becomes due, which is a fair specimen of the mode of showing what it can do before the bonds are thrown into market."

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER.

He Pitches into the Douglas Men.

The letter of ex-President Fillmore came up with a sensation quite unexpected in the New York Union meeting. While almost all the other speeches and letters were entirely one sided, the ex-President boldly put the responsibility of the present agitation where it belongs, knowing that it arose from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We commend the letter to the reflection of those Union men who participated in that nefarious transaction

BUFFALO, Dec. 16, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 12th reached me yesterday, enclosing a call for a public meeting in New York city, headed "The North and the South—Justice and Fraternity," inviting me to be present on the occasion. As no time is specified, I take for granted by saying that the objects of a meeting have my most hearty approval, but I have long since withdrawn from any participation in politics beyond that of giving my voice (thus when I deem the best and safest men) to govern the country; and I have uniformly, as was at the head of the government, declined all invitations to attend political meetings; yet, in view of the present stormy sign and threatening tendency of public events, it I feel that my presence at your meeting could, in the least, tend to allay the growing jealousy between the North and the South, I should, at some personal inconvenience, accept your invitation, and cordially join you in admonishing the country, North and South, to mutual forbearance towards each other, and to cease crimination and recrimination on both sides, and endeavor to restore again that fraternal feeling and confidence which have made us a great and happy people.

But it seem to me that if my opinions are of any importance to my countrymen, they must have them in much more responsible and satisfactory form than I could give them by participating in the proceedings of a public meeting. My sentiments on this unfortunate question of slavery, and by constitutional rights of the South in regard to it, have not changed since they were read manifest to the whole country by the performance of a painful duty in approving and enforcing the fugitive slave law. What the Constitution gives me I would concede at every sacrifice. I need not seek to enjoy its benefits without sharing its burthens and responsibilities. I know no other rule of political rights and expediency. These were my sentiments then—they are my sentiments now. I stand by the Constitution of my country at every hazard, and I am prepared to maintain it at every sacrifice.

Here I might stop; but since I have yielded to the impulse to write, I would not hesitate to express very fully, my views on one or two events which has occurred since I retired from office, and which so seriously affect my fellow citizens. I cannot do intelligibly, without brief reference to some events which occurred during my administration.

All must remember that in 1849 and 1850 the country was sorely agitated on this disturbing question of slavery. That contest grew out of the acquisition of new territory from Mexico, and a contest between the North and the South as to whether slave should be tolerated in any part of that territory. Mixed up with this was a claim on the part of the slaveholding States, that the provisions of the constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service should be more effectually carried into effect. That subject, which depended chiefly on State officers for its execution, has become inoperative because State officers are not obliged to perform that duty.

Amid a severe struggle, which threatened the integrity of the union, Congress finally passed laws settling the questions; and the government and the peole for a time seemed to acquiesce in that compromise as a final settlement of this exciting question; and it is exceedingly to be regretted, the mistaken ambition or the hope of promotion, a party triumph should have tempted any one raise this question again. But in an evil hour Mr. Douglas's bill for territory was again opened by what I conceive to be an unjustifiable attempt to force slavery into Kansas by a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the first of evils now swelling and threatening to tear from the constitution, and sweep away the constitution of the government itself, and leaving land with fraternal blood, may all be traced to this unfortunate act. Wherever might have set the motive, few acts have ever been so barren of good and so fruitful of evil. The contest has exasperated the public mind, North and South, and engendered feelings of distrust, and hatred, and fear, that I fear it will take years to wear away.

The lamentable tragedy at Harper's Ferry is clearly traceable to this unfortunate controversy about slavery in Kansas, and while the chief actor in this criminal invasion has exhibited some traits of character that challenge our admiration, yet his fanatical zeal seems to have blinded his moral perceptions, and hurried him into an unlawful attack upon the lives of a peaceful and unoffending citizens of a sister State, with the evident intention of raising a servile insurrection, which no one can contemplate without horror; and I, for one, believe he can be found no indifferent to the consequences of his acts, or so blinded by fanatical zeal, as not to believe that he justly suffered the penalty of the law which he had violated. I cannot but hope that the fate of John Brown and his associates will deter all others from any unlawful attempt to interfere with the domestic affairs of a sister State. But this tragedy has now closed, and shows that she is quite competent to manage her own affairs. Her citizens have shown, and thanks to an overruling Providence, she will, undoubtedly in favor of freedom. The North has triumphed, and, having triumphed, let her by fair magnanimity and generosity to her Southern brethren, show that the contest on her part was one of principle and not of personal hatred or the love of place and a sectional triumph.

Finally, if I had the power to speak, and there were any disposed to listen to my counsel, I would say to my brethren of the south: Be not alarmed, for there are few, very few, at the North who are willing to do any thing which will attack upon the institutions of the South, which are guaranteed by the Constitution. We are all Anti-Slaveryists, and have had no party with us who have nothing to do with it in the several States, and we do not intend to interfere with it. And I would say to my brethren of the North: Respect the rights of the South, and assure them by your acts that you regard them as friends and brethren. And I would conjure all, in the name of all that is sacred, to let the agitation cease with the causes which have produced it. Let harmony be restored between the North and the South, and let every patriot rally around our national flag, and swear upon the altar of his country to sustain and defend it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Union Cure.

The Union meeting panacea, we fear, is not efficacious, at least not in all cases. Hear what the *Virginia Index* says on the matter:

"Public meetings, like those at Philadelphia and Boston, do very well to ventilate the "foul breathes" of a distempered constitution, and to guile the fearful and timid at the South into a false security—but they are the pageants of an hour, the mere mockeries of a galvanized corpse.

"The whole northern mind, conservatives and all, is debauched and abolitionized—*they differ only in degree!* Levi Lincoln, Esq., who presided at the Boston meeting, could not refrain, even upon that occasion, from lending his otherwise patriotic spirit with his declarations of his love of freedom and dislike to slavery. He knew to whom he was addressing himself, and he could not hold it.

"The cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston want our trade, for it is their life blood, the breath of their nostrils, and without it they will die. Let them have a dollar's worth of it. Which of these states is it that has not permitted its mobs to deprive us of our property? Which of them is it whose citizens have not stolen and run off our slaves? Where have their conservative men been for the last twenty years? Why did they not speak out before we commenced arming? Asleep; dead to all care for us, our rights, our interests, our peace, our safety. What has waked them up now and caused their skeleton forms to expose themselves to the public gaze? Love for us? No! but the fear of losing our trade, and consequently the ruin of their country, the fear of the howl of the bus of their spindles, and that the jolly 'heave-O' of their sailors will die into an echo.

"We are tired of the whole Yankee nation, with their nasal twang, their hypocrisy, their canting, praying and cheating, preaching and swindling, fanaticism and treason, creeping down the South with maps and books as smooth and false as the makers and authors."

On this an eastern paper remarks with great eloquence:

"Jerum-se lem! dew tell! How on arth that feller talks!"

The Medical Students.

In another column will be found the statement by the Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, that the number of students who have recently left that institution, so far as is known, does not exceed a dozen. This statement is partly made to correct the exaggerations on this subject which have found currency, but mainly to relieve the anxiety of parents and guardians at a distance, who might be apprehensive that their sons or wards were complicated with the wild and foolish affair that has excited so much surprise and regret. Inquiries by telegraph have already reached here from remote points, and it is manifest that considerable uneasiness is felt by those to whom we have adverted. This is one among many evil consequences that must result from the misguided action of the students.

That there has been gross wrong somewhere in tampering with the inflammable passions of young men, who have been previously excited beyond the exercise of a sober judgment, is now certain, and it is to be hoped that means will be speedily taken to detect and expose those who have been guilty of it.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Mr. Crittenden's Speech.

We have, by telegraph, a report of a speech delivered by Senator Crittenden before a meeting of Opposition Congressmen. It is eloquent and patriotic, as Mr. C's speeches generally are—and full of the earnest devotion to the Union which ought to characterize a Senator of the United States, and which always *has* characterized Mr. Crittenden. It is a little singular, however, that he should utter a sentiment as Mr. Cushing though a Southern man addressing Southern men, should be so entirely oblivious of the fact that all the threats of disunion have come from his own section, and should seem so disposed to charge all the alienation of feeling on the section of the North. The Kentucky Senator's age and long service in the National Councils give him the right to "talk like a father" to the whole country, and while his kindly counsels will not hurt us of the North, we should have preferred to have him use a little paternal frankness of remonstrance with the open manifestations of disunion on his own side of the throughout has of demonstration.—*Monongahela Republican.*

SOUTHERN COMITY.

Experiences of an Indianaian in Kentucky.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 24th.]

CORYDON, Harrison Co., Ky., December 10, 1859.

MESS. EDS. JOURNAL:—Gentlemen:—Will endeavor to write you a few lines, and I know it will surprise you and my friends. I started, from Indianapolis last Saturday week. Where did I think when I got beyond Louisville I would be satisfied to leave the State or take a coat of tar and feathers for being an abolitionist. On Sunday I went up to Harrodsburg from here, and when I came back there was a company of gentlemen here to arrest me for being

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bullying of Mail Contractors—They Refuse to surrender their Contracts—More Mexican Complications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A large number of the mail contractors have informed and continue to inform the Department, that unless Congress makes appropriations early in January for the payment of what it due them, they cannot continue the service which has been maintained by them in a manner altogether satisfactory to the Department, but at great sacrifices. Their credit is now exhausted. Should they surrender their contracts, the extraordinary expense of restoring the service will amount to not less than a million of dollars—probably more. Their expulsion from Congress would promptly pass a bill for their relief have been disastrously disappointed.

The Government has the money to pay all the sums now due for the quarter ending with September, but not the legal authority for that purpose. The expenses of the current quarter are not due till February; over four millions are required on account of arrearages for the year ending with last June. The statements of indebtedness in connection on which they have raised money to the amount of $2,000,000 are in the hands of persons in this city.

Reliable intelligence received here from Mexico, state that the reverses of the constitutionalists were not as disastrous as newspaper accounts represented.

De Gollado's defeat in the vicinity of Queretaro was only a retreat. He purposely retreated beyond San Luis Potosi, considering it more important for future operations to take his position at Malekula. Previous to his disaster, as the official accounts show, he had an interview with Miramon, and it was mutually agreed upon their differences, and during which Miramon admitted the reactionists could not in the end triumph, and that while he was in favor of liberal terms, he could not honorably accept them without rendering himself obnoxious to the charge of being a traitor to the party in whose service he was engaged. This admission having reached the Church party had caused much indignation against him—therefore the report which prevailed at Vera Cruz at the time the Tennessee left that place.

A revolution in the City of Mexico in favor of Marquesa was meditated and regarded of significant importance.

The treaty recently made with the Juarez government will probably be received at the State Department this morning. The question has already been raised that in order to its validity it must be ratified by the Mexican Congress as well as by the Senate of the United States. This is answered by the fact that in 1857, certain provisions of the Mexican constitution were suspended, and the Executive clothed with full power to take such measures as were necessary to raise funds for the defence of the country.

As this treaty provides for the payment of money to Mexico, it will be regarded as a measure of that kind, and the congress which may hereafter be called by the Liberal party will, it is confidently anticipated, approve and ratify the act. As heretofore stated, when the news reached the City of Mexico that the treaty had been signed, there was an outpouring of popular expressed there as to lead to the belief that the American citizens residing in such parts of Mexico as are in the possession of the Reactionists would either be expelled or oppressed in their persons, and hence the supplemental treaty which confers on our government the power to interfere for their protection, owing to the inability of the Constitutional Government to perform that service, and as our relations with the latter are so friendly as to preclude war on the part of the United States against the entire country.

Later from the Pacific.

MALLOY'S STATION Dec. 25—The Overland mail with San Francisco dates to the 5th inst., passed here this morning. The news is unimportant.

The Wahsah silver mines continue to yield richly.

Heavy rains on the 22d and 24th ult. caused much damage on the Calaveras and its tributaries.

The new quartz mill of Col. Fremont, in Mariposa County, has continued operations, and is the largest establishment of the kind in California.

Mr. Eldridge Gerry Paige, author of "Dow Junior," and "Patent Sermons," committed suicide on the 4th inst.

Another Ballot for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The following is the ballot taken by the House last evening.—21st ballot.

Whole number of votes	236
Necessary to a choice	119
Sherman, Ohio	90
Scott, Penn.	50
Gilmer, Am.	14
Houston	17
Clay	1
Davis	11
Scattering	13

No person having received the number necessary, the House, without transacting any other business, adjourned till Monday.

River Disasters—Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 25.—The steamer Vixen, running between Pittsburg and St Louis, burned this morning. Loss in cargo and boat, $17,000. Jno. Sherer, of Brownsville, Pa., and Geo. M. Ott, school teacher, of Lynchburg, Va., were burned to death.

FORT WASHITOW, Miss., Dec. 25.—Two coal boats owned by Rupert & Smith, of Pittsburgh, sank on Thursday, joining Lydick, of Pittsburgh, and John Baxter, of Jeffersonville, were drowned.

Railroad Completed.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 26.—The Logansport & Burlington Railroad Co. completed their track on Saturday. An excursion train left here today for Peoria.

Victor Hugo on John Brown.

(From the London News, Dec. 10.)

When one thinks of the United States of America a majestic figure rises to the mind—Washington. Now, in that country of Washington see what is going on at this hour.

There are slaves in the Southern States, a fact which strikes with indignation, as the most monstrous of contrasts, the free conscience of the Northern States. These slaves, these negroes, a white man, a free man, one John Brown, wanted to deliver them. Certainly insurrection be ever a sacred duty it is against slavery. Brown wished to begin the good work by the deliverance of the slaves of Virginia. Being a Puritan, a religious and austere man, and full of the gospel, he cried aloud to these—his brothers—the cry of emancipation—"Christ has set us free." The slaves, enervated slavery made no response to his appeal. Slavery makes deafness in the soul. Brown, finding himself abandoned, fought with a handful of heroic men; he struggled; he fell riddled with bullets, his two young sons martyrs of a holy cause, dead at his side. This is what is called the Harper's Ferry affair.

John Brown, taken prisoner, has just been tried with four of his fellows—Stephens, Copp, Green and Copland. What sort of a trial it was a word will tell.

Brown, stretched on a bed, with six half-closed wounds—a gun shot wound in his arm, one in his loins, two in his chest, two in the head—almost bereft of hearing, bleeding through his mattress, the spirits of his two dead sons attending him; his four fellow prisoners drawing around him; Stephens with four sabre wounds; "Justice" in a hurry to have done with the case—an attorney, Hunter, demanding that it be dispatched with short speech—a judge, Parker, dissenting; the defence cut short; scarcely any delay allowed; forged or garbled documents put in evidence; the witnesses for the prisoner shut out; the defence clogged; two guns loaded with grape brought into the court, with an order to the jailors to shoot the prisoners in case of any attempt at rescue; forty minutes' deliberations; three sentences to death. I affirm, and the world, that all this look place, not in Turkey, but in America.

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[From the Detroiger Mirer, Dec. 16.]

A LIFE PILE.—An immense pile of copper now lies buried in the 1X. fathom level of the Minnesota Mine, near the Ontonagon River. Eight a month ago they shot down into the level a mass estimated to weigh about 50 tons. Much more copper appeared in the adjacent ground, but it was the intention to cut up and get out of the way the large mass before stopping much above it. To make room for cutting to advantage, a few shots and sand-bags were placed in above, which threw down most masses too large to be removed or handled without cutting, and further attempts only serve to mingle with it much more heavy copper, which must await the slow process of cutting before its removal. Mean-while the 50 tons lying there must lie undisturbed until the less great pieces can be cut up without rendering himself obnoxious to the charge of being a traitor to the party in whose service he was engaged. This admission having reached the Church party had caused much indignation against him—therefore the report which prevailed at Vera Cruz at the time the Tennessee left that place.

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As this treaty provides for the payment of money to Mexico, it will be regarded as a measure of that kind, and the congress which may hereafter be called by the Liberal party will, it is confidently anticipated, approve and ratify the act. As heretofore stated, when the news reached the City of Mexico that the treaty had been signed, there was an outpouring of popular expressed there as to lead to the belief that the American citizens residing in such parts of Mexico as are in the possession of the Reactionists would either be expelled or oppressed in their persons, and hence the supplemental treaty which confers on our government the power to interfere for their protection, owing to the inability of the Constitutional Government to perform that service, and as our relations with the latter are so friendly as to preclude war on the part of the United States against the entire country.

Later from the Pacific.

MALLOY'S STATION Dec. 25—The Overland mail with San Francisco dates to the 5th inst., passed here this morning. The news is unimportant.

The Wahsah silver mines continue to yield richly.

Heavy rains on the 22d and 24th ult. caused much damage on the Calaveras and its tributaries.

The new quartz mill of Col. Fremont, in Mariposa County, has continued operations, and is the largest establishment of the kind in California.

Mr. Eldridge Gerry Paige, author of "Dow Junior," and "Patent Sermons," committed suicide on the 4th inst.

Another Ballot for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The following is the ballot taken by the House last evening.—21st ballot.

Whole number of votes	236
Necessary to a choice	119
Sherman, Ohio	90
Scott, Penn.	50
Gilmer, Am.	14
Houston	17
Clay	1
Davis	11
Scattering votes to complete the number	13

No person having received the number necessary, the House, without transacting any other business, adjourned till Monday.

River Disasters—Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 25.—The steamer Vixen, running between Pittsburg and St Louis, burned this morning. Loss in cargo and boat, $17,000. Jno. Sherer, of Brownsville, Pa., and Geo. M. Ott, school teacher, of Lynchburg, Va., were burned to death.

FORT WASHINGTON, Miss., Dec. 25.—Two coal boats owned by Rupert & Smith, of Pittsburgh, sank on Thursday, joining Lydick, of Pittsburgh, and John Baxter, of Jeffersonville, were drowned.

Railroad Completed.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 26.—The Logansport & Burlington Railroad Co completed their track on Saturday. An excursion train left here today for Peoria.

Victor Hugo on John Brown.

(From the London News, Dec. 10.)

When one thinks of the United States of America a majestic figure rises to the mind—Washington. Now, in that country of Washington see what is going on at this hour.

There are slaves in the Southern States, a fact which strikes with indignation, as the most monstrous of contrasts, the free conscience of the Northern States. These slaves, these negroes, a white man, a free man, one John Brown, wanted to deliver them. Certainly insurrection be ever a sacred duty it is against slavery. Brown wished to begin the good work by the deliverance of the slaves of Virginia. Being a Puritan, a religious and austere man, and full of the gospel, he cried aloud to these—his brothers—the cry of emancipation—"Christ has set us free." The slaves, enervated slavery made no response to his appeal. Slavery makes deafness in the soul. Brown, finding himself abandoned, fought with a handful of heroic men; he struggled; he fell riddled with bullets, his two young sons martyrs of a holy cause, dead at his side. This is what is called the Harper's Ferry affair.

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Elopement, Desertion and Death.

The New Haven *Journal* contains a statement of facts in regard to the mysterious disappearance, five years ago, of a young lady of Hartford county, who left home, ostensibly for a musical and religious position. She left without the consent of her father, who died two years afterwards, disinherited, a part of his boundless property to his missing daughter. Soon afterwards she re-appeared, was kindly welcomed and received her portion of her inheritance, and again disappeared. Last week information was received of her death at South Boston, and her friends sent for her body.

It appears that she had made the acquaintance of a music teacher, was seduced, and fled with her seducer, who proved to be a married man. She afterwards lived with this man at South Boston, under the assumed name of Jones, her seducer filling the position of clerk with a house in Boston.

He it was who induced his victim to return to her home and receive her share of her father, which she gave to him under renewed promises of marriage. Since then he has rarely visited her, and his desertion operated on her health, and ended in her death last week. Her papers, at her request, were all burnt in order to prevent the facts from reaching her friends; but an old album was overlooked, which led to a development of the mystery. Her funeral was largely attended on Sunday last. Her seducer decamped a day or two before.

The Springfield *Republican* supplies some additional particulars. The victim was a daughter of Deacon Kendall, of Granby, Conn.; the alleged seducer, Edwin W Reed, who has a piano store in Springfield, and a residence in West Springfield.

Death and Funeral of the Mother Abbess of the Nuns of America.

Mary Agnes O'Conor, Mother Abbess of the Order of Mercy, in New York, died on Tuesday last, after a long and severe illness. The burial service was performed this morning at the Convent Chapel, in Houston street, by Archbishop Hughes, assisted by the Right Reverend Mr. Starrs, Vicar General. The coffin, draped in black, and covered with beautiful flowers, was placed in the middle of the Chapel; the altar tapers burning on each side. The Chapel was hung with mourning. At half-past nine a long procession of the nuns grabbed, each one bearing a wax taper, and, after kneeling for a moment by the bier, they knelt in the stalls at each side. The mass for the dead was then sung by the Archbishop, assisted by a number of other twelve priests from the principal churches of the city. After the ceremonies were concluded, the coffin, with four pall-bearers on each side, followed by a long train of priests and acolytes, was borne in procession to the Cathedral, where it was deposited in the burial-vault of the Order. The imposing procession, as it passed through the streets, attracted considerable attention.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

State Geological Survey.

Professor Worthen, State Geologist, has closed his surveys for the season. He returned from Southern Illinois a few days ago, and is at present engaged in making out a report of his discoveries and observations since last Spring. He has made surveys of Saline, Gallatin, Fulton, Henderson, Warren and McDonough counties, and partial surveys in Sangamon, Macoupin and Montgomery, and three portions of Brown, Peoria, Madison, St. Clair and Pope counties, have also been examined carefully, but nothing like a general survey of them was attempted. About twenty boxes of fossils and rock specimens have been collected during the present season and added to the cabinet.

The survivors of Dr. C. W. Shearby, Professor of Geology and Natural History in Columbia College, have been secured by the State Geologist. He is expected here daily. Immediately after his arrival he will commence determining and classifying the new specimens in the State Cabinet. A report on the labors of the present season is now in course of preparation, the Second Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Illinois. The first Annual Report to the Legislature one year ago has not appeared in print.—*Springfield Journal.*

Convention of the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

We learn from Mr. Thomas Lewis, who arrived here on Monday evening, direct from the Creek nation, that the delegates from the above mentioned tribes assembled from North Fork on Monday, 7th inst., and held their meeting at the old mission. All the nations were represented, and Mr. Joseph Vann, Cherokee, was elected President, and Campbell Ladore, Esq., of the Choctaw nation, elected Secretary.

The business of the Convention was to establish some plan relating to intercourse between the several nations, and to make provision for the punishment of crimes committed by a member of one nation against that of another, and also for the delivery of fugitives from justice.

The convention had agreed upon a basis, and had drafted the plan Mr. Lewis left, but it had not been submitted to the convention for its approval.—*Fort Smith (Ark.) Times.*

Irish Pooling for the Pope.

A decided, but honestly unexpected manifestation in favor of supporting the Pope's temporal authority, is in progress in Ireland, where the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics. Not only in Dublin, but in various other parts of Ireland, have public meetings been held to express the attachment of Ireland to the Chair of the Church, and of sympathy with the Pope under his present and threatening difficulties. Offers of actual physical aid are tolerably numerous, and they would be in abundance, if it were really a new army of Irish volunteers, 50,000 in number, to augment the Papal army. The feeling against Napoleon, for his presumed collusion with the enemies of Rome, is decidedly strong in Ireland.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ANOTHER INTERPOSITION THREATENED.—Those who have had the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington railroad completed within the last three weeks, have overreached the mark. There are but nine days of grace left—the first of next January being the time for the cars to run over the entire road, therefore to secure the stock subscribed. This dangerous delay is caused by the contractors, Messrs. Culver, Kent & Co., refusing to either finish the remaining half-mile, or deliver up the work, until they are paid by the company for their labor. They declare they will have their terms complied with.

Last night, the stock, in this place, was entered and the arms, ammunitions and accoutrements belonging to the Nation were taken.

Let Congress appoint an investigating committee.—*Noblesville (Ind.) Speaker, 23d.*

EARTHQUAKE.—On last Monday, about one o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt in this vicinity, it was accompanied with a noise in nature, like the jarring produced by the explosion of a large amount of powder, rather, than the rumbling sound of an earthquake. The sound was unaccompanied by the usual vibrating motion of the earth, and seemed to approach from the north-west and pass southeast.

On the following (Tuesday) morning the ground in this region was covered with a fine snow. We therefore still have good sleighing weather—a thing unusual in this sunny clime.—*Jonesboro Gazette 24th.*

AN INDIAN KILLS A BEAR AND THE BEAR KILLS THE INDIAN.—On Tuesday of this week an Indian hunter encountered a huge bear near Beef Creek, Kansas, and fired at him, wounding both. The Indian shot the bear, wounding him severely, and then rushed up, expecting to dispatch him with his hatchet, but he struck "Pocket horse" with Mr. Indian, and a struggle for life ensued. The conflict must have been a fearful one, for the belligerents were both badly injured. The Indian died in a few days, and the bear died the next day.—*Sac Indian Press.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—During the past two centuries there have been no less than seventeen Congresses to settle the affairs of Europe. The earliest one of importance was that of Munster and Osnabruck, in 1648. The subsequent ones were those of Pyrenees, in 1659, of Nimeguen, in 1678, of Ryswick, in 1697, of Utrecht, in 1712, of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, of Teschel, in 1779, of Reichad, in 1797, of Erfurt, in 1808, of Chatillon, fin 1814, (which resulted in Napoleon's banishment to Elba,) the great one of Vienna, in 1815, (which reconstructed Europe on the ruins of his empire,) of Aix la Chapelle, in 1818, Carlsbad, in 1819, Troppau, in 1820, Laybach, in 1821, and Verona, in 1822, (all to adjust new questions arising under the decrees of that at Vienna,) and finally that of Paris, in 1856, to settle the hostilities in Russia, Turkey, and the Danubian Principalities.

A SALT LAKE INCIDENT.—The *Valley Tan* of NOV. 16, makes mention of the following occurrence, peculiar to that locality: "We saw, a week or two ago, walking down Main street, from the direction of the President's office, a man accompanied by four ladies. An air of slight perturbation in his party, mingled with evident expressions of satisfaction and happiness, led us to inquire who they were. Some one present informed us that they were a party that had been up to President's Young's office to be married, and that the four ladies had just been married to indisputable bonds to the man accompanying them. That, we suppose, might be termed marriage in gross."

SLAVE TRADE IN LIBERIA.—Dates from Liberia, Africa, to the latter part of September, report a new and most extraordinary phase of slave trade. The Rebecca, a Baltimore clipper, commanded by Captain Carter, arrived there in June last with forty-six emigrants from the New Orleans, liberated from the McDonough estate. She was under charter from the Colonization Society; but having landed the free blacks, she moved off to the southwest coast and took in a full cargo of slaves, with which freight she is now bound for Cuba. Small-pox raged in New Georgia. President Benson was about to make war on the natives of the river Po, in consequence of their outrages on the Peddas.

THE JAFFA OUTRAGE.—Commodore Lavalette, in conjunction with Col. Williams, the American minister at Constantinople, has succeeded in forcing the authorities of Jaffa to deliver up the perpetrators of the atrocious crimes at Jaffa. Four of the five criminals have been sentenced to imprisonment for hard labor for life; the fifth and principal offender was at large at last accounts, but a large reward is offered for his arrest.

SCENES AT A CANADIAN EXECUTION.—The Montreal *Gazette*, in giving an account of the execution of a man named Beauregard, in that city, for the murder of a farmer, says the attendant minister requested the spectators to pray for the condemned. The vast multitude, with a few exceptions, knelt down and engaged in prayer, and for a time nothing was heard, but the hum of many voices praying for Beauregard's soul. The priest also exorted the people present to take example by Beauregard's fate, and not frequent the tavern; the tavern led to the jail, and the jail to the scaffold.

DR. ACHILLI ADMITTED BACK.—His INTERIOR CONDITION A MYSTERY.—This morning, Mr. I. Gennocchie, residing on Bergen Hill, appeared before Justice O'Niel, and gave the required bail bond for the appearance of Dr. Achilli, before the General Sessions, which sits on the second Tuesday of January, in Hudson City. He informed the court at a meeting of the Dr. on Friday, gave the public a thorough and true statement of the whole transaction. He has also accepted the services of O. R. Shepard, to act as counsel, and after the charge now standing against him has been disposed of, he says he will commence a suit against the complainant Smith.

H. B. & CO.

The Cheapest is the Best.

SOAPS, CANDLES, OILS, FLUIDS, CHOICE PERFUMERY, &c.

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CASTILE SOAP!
SOAP FOR FAMILY USE!
SOAP FOR SHAVING!
SOAP FOR INFANTS!

These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and enlivening properties. Warranted to be pure.

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The Comet Soap Works, Cyclones Bldgs. 24

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CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

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Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,

Bent Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Bettings of all Kinds,

Bran Dusters, Decks, Proof Staffs, &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Gearing and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Stearns, Hughes and Baldwin's Manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK, would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of some of the articles: Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Valves, Gauges, Cocks, Steam Gauges, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

60 horse power	$600	20 horse power	$1,200
50 "	750	15 "	1,000
40 "	900	10 "	800
30 "	1,050	10 "	700
25 "	1,150	10 "	600

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve

for Plain Mill. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over other kinds of inferior work now in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, ready for immediate shipment, and have the following articles constantly on hand, viz: Complete; men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We keep constantly on hand:

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

Post Office address Box 874. 24

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW YORK, December 6th, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that a resolution passed at a meeting of the Stockholders of the American Express Company, held in the City of New York on the 15th day of November, 1859, and of the authority vested in us by the terms of a resolution of said Company, All the property and assets belonging to said Company, of every nature and description, shall be sold at public auction, on the Eighteenth day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, subject to all the liabilities of said Company on the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

By order of Board of Trustees.

HENRY WELLS, President.

WM. G. FARGO, Secretary. 6t303 d-8&w1d

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

We are now prepared to furnish these Engines AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

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